



VOL. III. No. 31.

THE TIMES
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Destiny.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

Inscribed to One who asked "Will you tell my fortune?"

Wouldst that I should read thy future,
True as that gipsy old
Teller of fortunes in the wood forest,
When her palm is crossed with gold
Then be mine the Sybil's spell!
List, while I thy fortune tell!

In earnest eye, on thoughtful brow,
I trace the record of thy soul;
Yon'st best years are on these now,
Hope, the prompter—Fame, the goal—
And, I ween, the Poet's dower
Sways thy heart with magic power.

But the Poet's gold-like treasure—
O'er which pale hands we're—
Hops sing many a dulcet measure,
Ah, how falsely, then mayst thou know!
And Fame is but a gilded toy—
The bauble gained, how little joy!

Old days the pilgrim rovers,
With sandal, staff, and scallop shell,
Many a long journey over—
Gained the shrine—before it fell;
Shrines are found much nearer now,
Others have worshipped—so wilt thou?

But lavish not the heart's libation
At feasts, they pour the wine!
Bend not thou in adoration
Heedlessly at every shrine!
The weary pilgrim sought but one,
And only knelt, the journey done.

Fate's scroll now darkens! doubts and fears,
And shadowed skies, I see afar;
And 'tis the gathering mist of tears
There is no rift for guiding star.
O then if o'er thy darkened way
The Tempter cometh, "Watch and pray!"

Fall many a spell the Gipsy hath—
And many a talismanic charm—
But I've no power to hedge thy path,
And shield thy steps from woe and harm.
Religion be thy amulet—
Honour and Truth, its jewels set.

And now thy Destiny is told—
The Sybil's prophecy is o'er;
For then, the future's page unrolled,
I read the mystic scroll no more;
When to the world thou goest forth,
Diana forgets "The Sybil of the North."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE MINIATURE;

OR,

LIFE SCENES.

BY WILLIS MACLAY.

CHAPTER VIII.

"The scene is closed,
And busy life with all its cares and troubles,
Has been presented to your view. Do ye think
Ye'll profit by it? then live and act! for what
Ye'd wish that other men should do to you
Live while you live!"—Doddridge

HE mystery was soon solved. Not long did it remain hidden from Will, who was to be the "lord" of his sister—and as the woe was pledged and Louisa was given to be the wedded wife of Walton—he looked through the vista of the future and blessed the happy hour when his deliverer met him, and the happiness that yet was to ensue from such a blessed union.

Mr. Grahame was overcome with joy and welcomed the moment, while Mr. Dowell's heart was too full for utterance and the tears stood in his eyes as he gazed upon his son and thought of the dark night he had passed through and the bright morn that succeeded.

The married couple returned to the city and once more the old mansion was lonely; yet it looked grand in its loneliness—the same tall trees shaded its weather-beaten brow, and the sunlight flickered here and there, through the branches and boughs, upon the roof, giving it a look of deserted grandeur. Beyond wound a graceful stream, that reflected in images of beauty the bending willows on the bank. Birds sported on its brink and caroled a sweet strain in the boughs of the over-hanging trees. Few spots in nature were more beautiful or lovely than this, thought Mr. Dowell as he gazed on the scenery thrown bountifully and gracefully around by nature. To him it was doubly dear, here he had labored and worshipped; here he had passed through the night of sorrow; on which broke the morn of rejoicing; here he had lived with the protecting hand of Him who rules the spheres to guide and to guard him, and here he hoped to die.

It was Autumn. Sadly sighed the winds through the fading trees. The forest showed a sea of colors in striking contrast; the blood red, russet, and bright yellow, with the sombre green of the pine were thrown together in wild yet beautiful confusion. The stream wound its graceful way as before, and the sunlight flickered around the old "Grahame Castle," as Will was wont to call the cottage, and the wind played idly over the old trees as before, chanting a sad and solemn lay, but to a passer-by, to a stranger, a melancholy grandeur, a sombre stillness pervading

vaded the premises; and the hurried motions and silent and suppressed whispers, told too unequivocally that death was busy within.

How oft in life are we tempted to murmur at the will of Providence in removing loved ones. We murmur that they have passed from death to life! we murmur that they are not subjected to the same trials and temptations that we are! we murmur that those whom we love have passed from a world of darkness to a world of light, from a sphere of misery to a sphere of happiness! Alas! we know not what we do—we know not, that we defy the Almighty—we know not that we give the omnipotent the charge of incompetency and inability! Afflictions are but blessings in a changed form, they are for good, and do we not submit to the overruling hand of Providence we submit against the decree of the Almighty?

The chamber of death is a solemn place and when the tired spirit leaves its clay to flee to worlds unknown, solemnity pervades the minds of all. Mr. Dowell's chamber was in the western part of the cottage and as life ebbed slowly away it departed, his charge each came to receive a dying blessing—and those he loved tenderly and sincerely were ever near to hear his words of counsel and to ease his pains and suffering. The day wore away slowly—"one by one the moments flying" until night's pale mantle was soon to be spread over the weary earth. The sun was just setting. Mr. Dowell was placed so as to see its last lingering ray; and as it sank beneath the western hills he exclaimed:

"That is a fair promise, a good bargain, Will, you ought to accept it," said Louisa.

"Surely you ought," said Alice, "for you know if she was willing to have you, that would be the best time to marry."

"I must confess your logic is too strong to be confuted, and I will have to tell you, for I can't keep it secret any longer. The object of my affections is Miss Alice Wood!"

"Then Alice he has caught you," said Louisa laughing.

"Tis nothing more or less than I expected after all the talk," said Mrs. Graham.

Alice blushed deeply and tried to conceal it by laughing.

Will said:

"Tis too late now, and laughing will not help it, you were caught right nicely cousin."

Will was excused for the night, but the marriage soon took place, but on the wall in Will's study hangs a small frame, with Alice on the one side and Ellen Norwood on the other side of his own likeness and to this day he blesses the power of the miniature.

He said, "I have no objection to your name of your intended," said Walton. "Humph!" said Will. "I am not certain whether she will have me yet."

"You need not be afraid of that," said Alice Wood, "I'll vouch for her acceptance."

"You will?" said Grahame interrogatively.

"To be sure I will," was the response, "don't you remember this very day you said you were handsome enough to steal any body's heart you wished?"

"I know that," he replied, "you need not be afraid that I would forget such an important fact as that; but then the lovely maiden is 'kinder skittish' and I don't know how to pop the question."

"Don't keep us in doubt, Will," said Louis, "remove our curiosity, by telling, and make haste about it."

"Seeing that you all are anxious to know, and that I have cousin Alice's word for it that she will accept of me and my person, I will tell you. Her name is—said Will, laughing.

"T'was" said Walton, "I thought you would have told us, and then asked me to marry you. Why Will, if you will tell me, and you have vowed that she will consent, I'll marry you on the spot, that is, at her house."

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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

C. C. COLE, W. ALBRIGHT, EDITORS.

Corresponding Editors.

Portsmouth, Va.

Charleston, South Carolina.

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The Children's Friend.

A Gentleman writing from Georgia on business, says:

"We have long been expecting Mr. Hunter, the Sabbath School Lecturer, to visit us again, but have almost given up all hope. All the little boys and girls would be very glad indeed to see him come to our city again. God has blessed his labors at this place and his kindness will never be forgotten. Long may he live and may Heaven smile graciously upon him."

We cannot speak advisedly from Mr. Hunter, as to time, yet our correspondent may confidently expect him again, and before many months.

THE CONCERT.—Prof. Kemmerer, who has been engaged for the past week in giving lessons in Vocal music to a very large class of juveniles, embracing nearly all the little boys and girls in town from the age of three upwards, gave a Concert in the Young Men's Hall Tuesday and Wednesday nights. They were among the most entertaining exhibitions we have ever attended, and indicated a remarkable proficiency in the pupils. We believe we never heard a superior ballad singer to Prof. Kemmerer; and he assuredly has a very superior tact for imparting instruction to the young. Singing is an interesting exercise in Sabbath Schools, and there can be no apology for the want of it wherever Prof. Kemmerer may offer his services.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

That the efforts made in this State, to rid her of the scourge of intemperance, have proved failures, is a lamentable fact. We mourn over it, yet as true philanthropists and patriots, we should not despair and cease every effort. Intemperance is a scourge—a curse to our people as individuals, as members of society, and as citizens of the commonwealth. And it is the duty of each one to contribute to its speedy removal or alleviation. No man can truly be called a philanthropist or patriot, who will unconcernedly look upon, encourage, or submit to what he knows to be both a social and political evil.

It is not our purpose to discuss the subject at length this week; our readers have light before their eyes every day, to enlighten them, and we wish merely to call attention to a proposition made by Dr. A. A. Scroggs, of Wilkesboro, to memorialize the next Legislature, to amend our License system. The Memorial contains some merit, and we present it as the best step now being taken to lessen the ravages of intemperance. Dr. Scroggs prefers his form of a Memorial with the following remarks:—

Postions and memorials that have heretofore come up before our Legislature on this subject, have usually been signed by everybody, and it involved very little responsibility to reject the prayer of Tom, Dick and Harry, as they were classed.—One, therefore, of the first considerations in memorizing the Legislature on this subject, will be to introduce such a petition from such a source as will challenge the attention and command the respect of that honorable body. Can we devise such a scheme? I confess this is a point I have reflected much about. Petitions and memorials on this subject have been so little resorted to or regarded heretofore that I have felt not only a deficiency, but a great difficulty in maturing or suggesting my plan that would be likely to succeed, or that would not be doomed to meet with the usual fate. I, however, submit the following plan as one which is probably suited to meet the exigencies of our case, as well as any other we could adopt. Let a petition or memorial with the following preamble, &c., be drawn up and presented to every Special Court, Common School Board and Grand Jury, in every county in the State, viz.:

Whereas our present License Laws operate injuriously and unprofitably upon a large portion of our citizens, and whereas they have failed to restrain or correct the evil, and are of no assistance in a struggle so that can be presented and intended to do, thereby indirectly increasing the very evils they were intended to restrain; and whereas they operate in general entirely without any regard to the wishes of the interest of a majority of our people. We

therefore, your petitioners, would very respectfully petition your honorable body to make the authority and power of our present license laws, as in their practical operation, they may have respect to the wishes and the interest of a majority of the people in any specified precinct, by attaching a proviso thereto in manner and form following:

Provided that no county or Superior Court shall grant a license to any person to sell or retain alcohol spirits as a beverage in any school district in the State, without the consent of a majority of the resident citizens in said precinct. — School Board. — Grand Jury. — Special Court.

Now, continues Dr. Scroggs, let a copy of this memorial be printed and sent to some known friend of temperance in every county throughout the State. Let those who receive it, give their personal earnest attention to it, present it with proper reasons, explanations, or if necessary, apologies, to every Special Court, Grand Jury and Educational or Common School Board in their respective counties, and when signed, to enclose and send it up to Raleigh. Here let it remain on file till the proper time to bring up the subject before our legislature. And here I would suggest the man to whose care these memorials shall be entrusted, see that they come up before the Legislature, through the proper person, in the proper way and at the proper time.

This plan commends itself to all reasonable, unprejudiced minds. Little as it proposes to do, if even that little was done, great good would follow, and the way would open up for a still brighter day.

Sons of Malta.

This is the name of a fraternal and benevolent association, evidently new in this section of country, yet apparently wide spread over the earth and possessing the means of great influence. A National Convention was held in Philadelphia the 1st and 20th inst.—The Philadelphia American of Monday, noticing the Convention of the Sons of Malta, to be held in that city says:

The English and French delegations are said to be on board the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday. The convention will meet in the Assembly Building, in a room occupied by one of the lodges. The apartment adjoining this one has been fitted up in magnificent style for a grand banqueting hall. The members of the order in England, we understand, have presented to their American brethren a very large punch bowl, on which the insignia of the order is handsomely inscribed.

As the punch bowl is about the size of a bath tub, and is to be filled and emptied every day, a "high old time" may very confidently be expected. The order of Malta is a slightly queer institution, the Knights of Malta from whom they take their name being a set of gentlemen who went in for single blessedness and had nothing to do with "Sons" of any kind. The order, however, has expanded over nearly the whole world, and the object of the present convention is to put the affairs of the order in working shape, and lend uniformity to its workings. Singing is an important adjunct to the present order of the Sons of Malta.

England, the office of Grand Commander is held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Albert condescends to perform the no less arduous and important duties of G. R. J. A. In the United States, Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President, is Grand Commander, and Hon. S. A. Douglas, G. R. J. A.—Indeed, throughout Europe the order is hailed as one of the democratic features of the age, while prince and peasant and parson, within its sacred precincts, meet upon a common recognition of the universal brotherhood. Its offices have been dignified by men of the noblest ancestry and the highest cultivation, and take it altogether, the Order bids fair to prove an important adjunct to the present order of Free Masonry.

A Scotch traveller, who lately visited this country, forcibly sets forth the AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS.

"Some say the Americans have no physiognomy—a great mistake, I think.

To me, their physiognomy seems most

strangely marked, bearing deep impress of that intensity which is the essence of their being. The features of the young are furrowed with lines of anxious thought and determined will. You read upon the nation's brow the extent of its enterprise and intensity of its desire. Every American looks as if his eyes were gazing into the far West and the far future.

His mental physiognomy is determined by the same earnestness of purpose.

The American never plays, not even the American child. He cares

nothing for those games and sports which

are the delight of Englishmen. He is

indifferent to the play of either the mind or the muscle. Labor is his element, and his only relaxation from hard work is fierce excitement. Neither does he laugh.

The Americans, I imagine, are the most

serious people in the world. There is no

play even in their fancy. French wit is

the sparkle of a diamond, that dazes a

salon; the American imagination flashes

its sheet-lightning over half a world.

The same terrible earnestness is, I am per-

suaded, at the bottom of ill-health which

is so serious a curse to American life. No

doubt other things contribute—climate,

stagnant, sedentary habits, etc—but the

deepest-rooted cause of American disease

is the overworking of the brain and the

over-exertion of the nervous system,

which are the necessary consequences of

their intense activity. Hence nervous

dyspepsia, with consumption, insanity,

and all its breed of fell disorders, in its

train. In a word, the American works

himself to death."

Another dispatch, dated 20th, says:

The Council of the Sons of Malta ad-

vised *sue dñe*. A consistory consisting

of two delegates from each lodge repre-

sented, was appointed, who subsequently

met and resolved that this select body be

hailed as the Supreme Grand Consistory

of the Sons of Malta of the United States,

Cuba and Mexico to act in concert with

the Supreme Grand Lodge in Europe.

The following officers were elected: Su-

preme Grand Commander, Howell Henry;

V. G. Commander, Curtis Guild, Mass;

G. Chancellor, W. Bass, Ill; G. Secre-

tary, H. J. Peterson, Ia; G. Treasurer,

Jas. S. Fisher, Ohio.

The Council adjourned to meet on the

second Monday in October at New York

city.

The Universal Convention of all the

lodges in the world will probably take

place in 1859.

DANVILLE Female College.

The Catalogue of this institution for

the year 1857-'58 is before us, from

which we learn the school to be in a

very flourishing condition. Though

the College graduated its first class

the present commencement, the Cata-

logue contains 130 names. The facul-

ty appears complete, with Rev. James

Jameson, President; and young ladies

will no doubt be as thoroughly in-

structed in all the branches of female

education as in any other College. Mr.

Jameson has been engaged as Profes-

sor or President in Female Colleges

for ten or fifteen years, and fills his

present position with much success.

A RARE CHANGE.

We call attention to the advertisement

of Scott & Gorrell in our columns to-day.

We think it a change for some one to

make a speech, which if lost, slip may

never again be met with.

KEEPING THE TEETH CLEAN.

Microscopic examinations have been made

of the matter deposited on the teeth and

gums of more than forty individuals, selected

from all classes of society, in every

case, animal and vegetable parasites,

in great numbers, have been discovered.

Of the animal parasites there were three

or four species, and of the vegetable

ones, one or two. In fact, the only persons

Leisure Readings;

on

A few of the best things

WE FIND IN

Books, Reviews, Magazines, and Papers.

A few weeks since we published a chapter on

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS,

in which was given an account of a Nor-

wegian marriage-ceremony. We give

another chapter this week, beginning with

LAPLAND,

whose mouths were found to be entirely

free from them, cleansed their teeth

four times daily, using soap once.

One or two of these individuals also passed

a thread between the teeth, to cleanse them

more effectually. In all cases, the num-

ber of the parasites was greater in propor-

tion to the neglect of cleanliness. The ef-

fort of the application of various agents

was also noticed. Tobacco-juice and smoke

did not injure their vitality in the least.

The same was true of chlorine tooth-wash,

of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia and var-

ious other popular detergents. The

An Appeal for Mount Vernon.
Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, the "Southern Matron," has written an appeal to the people of the United States in behalf of the Association, and for the speedy payment of the sum necessary to secure to them the title and possession of Mount Vernon. The work of "Southern Matron" and her peers is eminently patriotic, and as noble as patriotic. We heartily cooperate in the importance of bequeathing the birth place of the "Father of his country" to his children, and thus securing the almost sacred spot from the pollution of hands imbued in the worship of Mammon. The "appeal" is worthy of its source, and we publish it with pleasure, hoping that no one will fail to read it:

MOUNT VERNON—THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification we announce to the public, that the persevering efforts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, have been crowned with success, commensurate with their lofty aims and sacred patriotism, and that they have at last secured to the American people the privilege of making the Home and Grave of Washington *the property of the Nation!*

On the failure of the Mount Vernon Bill in the General Assembly of Virginia, we renewed our overtures to Mr. Washington to sell the property to the Association. These overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April, a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mount Vernon to the Association; on its compliance with the following terms, viz:

The payment of two hundred thousand dollars, for two hundred acres of land, including the mansion, gardens, landing place, and, above all, the tomb. Eighteen thousand dollars to be paid on closing of contract, and the remainder of the sum in four bonds, payable in yearly instalments, with the permission of payment of the first bond, to pay to Mr. Washington any amount of the balance due, in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, which sums will be credited to the Association; in this manner lessening the interest.

The title to the estate, and possession, to be given on payment of the principal and interest; and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, at any time the Association may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.

The prior asked for Mount Vernon by its proprietor, and which has never varied, has long been known to the public, and the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, in offering to become its purchasers, could not expect to acquire it upon other terms than those given as the ultimatum to Congress and to Virginia.

Yet there is a concession made to the Association by Mr. Washington, as to the extension of time; and a very important *proviso*, to save interest, which can best be explained by the following letter addressed to the legal gentleman who negotiated the purchase on behalf of the Association:

TO W. H. McFARLAND, Esq., and Gen. A. A. CUNNINGHAM.
GENTLEMEN.—In the negotiation you have recently concluded with me on behalf of the Ladies' Association for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the payment of interest on the principal instalments from the date of the contract, while I retained possession of the property, was the only serious difficulty between us.

Having satisfied you that I could not yield this point, you kindly conceded it.

The contract is now closed, and I believe in a satisfactory way to both parties, it affords me pleasure to say to you, that if the Association meets its obligations to me on the 1st of January, 1859, and thinks proper to pay, and does pay the other demands in the contract on or before the 22d of February, 1859, we can inform you they will probably be half willing and able to do it, as it is my intention to return to the Association all the interest on all the deferred payments.

From MEXICO.—The steamer Rio Grande has arrived with Mexican dates to the 21st inst.

San Louis Potosi had been captured by the Constitutionalists. It was rumored that Zubanga had abandoned the city of Mexico. The liberals were about to unite against the city.

From CAFE DE GOOD HOPE.—Advices from Port Elizabeth, Cape of good Hope, say that a great fire had occurred there, destroying all the finest warehouses, and involving a loss of upwards of half a million of dollars.

From CUBA.—The New York Herald says that it has for some time been aware that movements were going on among the people of Cuba, but ultimately in view of a revolution in that island.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Washington July 11.—One of the sufferers by Zuluaga's taxation had an interview this morning with the President on the subject. It is understood that he will make an affidavit to the effect he is in the case, and file it with the State Department, acting under the advice of our Minister, Mr. Forsyth. He referred to the taxes imposed on him by Zuluaga, and was consequently compelled to leave Mexico.

It is not probable that Mr. Forsyth would have been directed to withdraw the Legation had he not remained the connection precisely in good season to believe, from recent confirmation, that our Government is now in a fit way to acquiesce Cuban. This is derived from an unquestionable source.

EXPEDITION TO PARAGUAY.—"Ion" writes from Washington, July 21st:

Com'rs Far will doubtless have charge of the naval forces to be employed upon the Paraguay expedition. These will probably be the Fulton, Harriet Lane and other steamers, armed, so far as may be, with 11 inch guns. As this species of gun is superior to that possessed by the Paraguayan, it is held that they will be potent to enforce indemnity for the past and security for the future.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that the bulk of our greatness and those warring councils which can at no maintain our Union in safety. But that providence which has so often interposed for our rescue in the darkest days of the Republic, when the ship of State, with no master at the helm, rocked to and fro on the angry waves of sectional strife and bitterness, which threatened to engulf it; has stirred the heart of woman to revive, to the use of the sacred ashes of the Father of his Country, that love for his memory, slumbering, but not dead, which could be made all powerful in regenerating and healing influences!

A call was made to the women of the South, to gather around his grave and become the Vestals to keep alive the fires of patriotism. The motives were pure, the intentions generous, but they failed! Ye, who watch the signs of the times, know ye not wherefore? Washington bade not to the South!

Again the call was made, and this time to the women of the Nation—Again it failed!—and wherefore? The tide, and all the power were given to a State; and Washington belonged not to one State alone!

Devoted woman would be neither bar- raged nor conquered; but she alone triumphs when the common homestead can be procured as a common heritage, for the estranged children of a common father, the spell of whose memory will yet have the power to reunite them around his hallowed sepulchre.

Unexpected success has crowned her efforts. Our country can be saved, one and indissoluble, forever—woman has become her guardian spirit. In the sacred groves of Mount Vernon, she will learn those lessons, which will never leave us without a Mary, to train a Washington for her Country's hour of need.

Orators—Statesmen—the noble brotherhood of Masons—Old Fellows—patriots one and all, have come promptly to the aid of woman! And ye, women of the North and the South, of the East and of the West, will ye not rally to the work? Will ye not, one, with another, which will give most and do most, that we may, the 22d of February, 1859, claim and take possession of the Home and Grave of him, who loved us all, and make his birth-day, the birth-day also of Republican gratitude, justice and fraternal love!

**ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM,
Regent Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association.**
April 15th, 1858.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE INDIAN, Liverpool, July 14.

The Agamemnon, the British vessel employed in the Cable Fleet, had returned to Queenstown. She reports that the break occurred just under her stern, as indicated by the electrician of the Niagara. She had paid out 145 miles. After securing the disconnection, she immediately returned to the rendezvous in mid-ocean, and cruised about there for five days for the Niagara, then returned to Queenstown.

After her arrival the directors decided to make another trial this season, and the fleet was to leave again for mid-ocean on the 17th.

The Mahomedans had risen on the Christians in Jiddah, in Arabia, and massacred twenty, including the French and English consuls. The British Government had ordered three men-of-war to that port.

Later advices had been received from India and China, but they contained nothing of importance.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton closed dull at a decline of 4d.

BY THE EUROPA, Liverpool, July 17.

The massacre at Jiddah was attracting great attention throughout all Europe, and it was reported that England and France would occupy the place.

There was a large force preparing to re-capture Geralas, which had been taken by the rebels.

The dullness in the cotton market was caused by the Persia's advices.

INDIA.—Intelligence had been received from Bombay to June 14th. The Calpe rebels had defeated the Scinde troops at Gwalior and large numbers of the latter had gone over to the enemy. A strong British force was preparing to re-capture Gwalior.

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Correspondence.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1858.
STEPTOE MONUMENT FESTIVAL—Chess news—The new Sloops-of-war—Criminal Court masters—Col. Steptoe's defeat—Delightful weather.

The German citizens of New York having determined to erect a monument commemorative of the gallant Steptoe, of the Revolutionary War, their countrymen of the District of Columbia are to-day engaged in aiding that commendable effort. Arlington, the beautiful country seat of the late G. W. C. Custis has been selected as the scene of a grand, and somewhat unique Festival, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the erection of the monument. The procession marching while I write, is one of the grandest outturns, in point of numbers at least, ever witnessed in this vicinity. All the German Societies, clubs, and military companies besides respectable delegations from all the wards composed of Americans as well as German citizens are in line. Orations in German and English are to be delivered; and vocal and instrumental music, gymnastic sports, dancing &c., will follow. I shall defer a more detailed account until my next letter.

The Chess players of the U. S. are delighted to hear of the triumphs of their champion player, Paul Murphy, over the veterans of the St. George's Chess club in London. His victory will, it is hoped, soon be rendered complete by a successful encounter with the best German players.

The U. S. Steamers, for which an application was made at the late session of Congress, are to be built at the following places. One at the Pensacola, one at Norfolk, one at Kittery, Maine, one at San Francisco, two at Philadelphia and two at New York.

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THE TIMES.



GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
To Julian.

BY GRACE MILLWOOD.

Tell me, wouldst thou utter vows
Thy heart responds not to—
The misery that those vows may cost,
Oh! never canst thou know.
Oh! wouldst thou take unto thy home
A gentle loving one?
And after in your solitude,
Regret the deed was done?

Forbear! for you may never know
What anguish it would give
Unto the heart so trusted thee,
For the love of which thou live;
Forgiven, but this heart hath felt
Despections deepest pain,
And I would have no other one
To feel that grief again.

Go tell her thy heart hath strayed,
Math strayed from her afar—
Hath bowed before another shrine—
Looked on another star;
Oh! if she loves thee, she will grieve,
But better far 'twere so,
Than have her perish, day by day,
With sorrow, care, and woe.

Oh! wouldst thou have a heart that true—
Decline in after years—
And feel that thou alone hast failed
That heart with bitter tears?
No, no, oh! Julian now recall
The words thy lips have spoken,
Oh! do not utter vows so false,
Then leave her heart all broken.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
NEWS PAPERS.

BY VIOLA.

Every person sees how much valuable matter is comprised in so brief a space when a well-conducted newspaper is carefully examined. A good paper is a medium of communication to the public, for the use of all members of society. There is more intelligence and goodness in the world now than ever before—but owing to the Gossip of the idle and talkative ones, crimes and follies of society are more talked of, and a knowledge of them more widely diffused. If persons will read, they will always have a store of knowledge that will be interesting and agreeable. I have been so perfectly disgusted with the conversation of those regardless of the cultivation of the mind, and who never have any thing to talk about but the faults and follies of their neighbors, that I have thought the omnipresence of newspapers would soon begat a distaste for gossip. The money spent for good newspapers, is well spent; for many reasons. A man who does not take a well conducted paper, is far behind the spirit of the age, and one that does not read a paper, is not upon an equal footing with his fellow man, who enjoys such advantage! The man who will not take papers is regardless of his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. In travelling in many sections I have noticed the difference in families who indulged in reading, and those who do not.

How sad it is to see so many, who spend their leisure moments in idleness and gossip. What can a man expect his children to be in this enlightened age, who is willing to sacrifice their happiness now, and in future, because he will not set a good example by buying useful books, and subscribing for good papers. Reading papers produces a love for reading, a good education. Yes it exceeds the richest gem. The training of the mind is not in the hands of Government. It is assigned to parents. Especially to mothers, as a child loves its mother, and relies on her advice; then ladies should indulge in the pleasant pastime of reading to their little ones. It must be more interesting to a man, to return to the home circle, and find the family reading or relating something that has been read, than to hear the idle tale of scandal, or some thing else as useless and mean. Show me a family, without a newspaper, and there is manifest in that family, a want of manners, and signs of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational pleasure. The soul, secure in her existence, smiles at the dragger, and deems it point."

Mr. Jefferson fully concurred in this opinion, and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction; and that Sunday school (he did not use our more correct term, Sabbath)—presented the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked. "Burke" said he, "never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that a religious education was the cheap defence of nations." "Raikes," said Mr. Jefferson, "has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; perhaps when I am old he will obtain his reward; I hope so, earnestly hope so; I am considerably by many, Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but now is the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the Sacred Volume will make better husbands. Of the distinguished Raikes, he was 'clarum et venerabilem.'

I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than in the best productions of Greece and Rome. That "Harp upon the willows by Babylon" had charms for me beyond anything in the numbers of the blind man of Smyrna. I then turned to Jeremiah, (there was a fine folio of the Scriptures before me of 1458), and read aloud some of those sublime passages that used to delight me on my father's knee. But fear, my dear friend, I shall tire you with my prolix account of what was a pleasant Sabbath, spent in the company of one who has filled a very large space in our political and literary annals.

Thanking you for your report, and heartily concurring with you in the truth of your quotation, that "Righteously esteemed a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," I remain, with a high regard, your friend, D. WEBSTER.

Let every one who reads this think how easily the monster of the human race may be destroyed—gossip the mother of slander which is stirring up rancor and bitterness, hate and scorn, may be killed by the tongue, being taught to speak *praise* and *truth*—which it is sure to do if the mind is kept free from passions and prejudices, which is certain to give a wrong turn to observations on both persons and things. I do not mean for persons never to talk, but to have a hidden treasure of knowledge which has been acquired by reading, observation and hard study.—Then in free and friendly conversation a light what has been lodged in the secret chambers of the soul. In this way knowledge is made useful to mankind. A man of vast reading should unfold it when an opportunity presents itself, if he is not with the bright eyes writers he will give and receive benefits that silent reading would never excite. Read and profit by it; or you can never be Read.

Life is so brief, that we should improve the time the best we can. We can do this by cultivating the heart and mind. Reading is the road to success in every department of life. The love of reading is to be cultivated by having the proper materials to read. The one thing needful is the Bible which should be read daily by every Christian; for we should take time to read—as we shall certainly have to take time to die. Alas how few of us remember this longer than the word is spoken. How much happier then the state of society would be in every respect if every person would apply themselves to the work of improving their hearts and reasoning powers and seizing every opportunity and advantage to be useful. Not living to slander and prove humanity base—but learn by proper means the nobler estimate of man; if we see it needful to be frank to make it known. Eve one I presume has been slandered assader fears not the high positions in life nor scorns the low. Read to have a store of good, and avoid gossip as the foulest sin.

Directions for preparing Fruit.—In selecting fruit, care should be taken to procure fruit that is perfectly sound—in which fermentation has not commenced, as when once begun, it cannot be arrested.

Peaches, Pears, Quinces, etc.—Having peeled and cut the fruit in quarters, and taken out the seed, place it in the steamer, such as used for steaming vegetables in culinary operations, or some tin vessel having its bottom perforated with holes; then place the steamer over a pot of boiling water, (putting a cover on the steamer,) and let it remain until the fruit is thoroughly heated through. It need not remain long enough to be fully cooked, as this would in some manner injure its fresh flavor. Taking the fruit from the steamer, put it in the cans or jars, seal the cover on, and exhaust the air, as hereinafter directed.

For raspberries, blackberries, cherries, plums, tomatoes, etc., place the fruit in an open vessel over a fire, putting a little water with it, to prevent it scorching at the bottom. Stir it gently until heated through, as before, and then place in the cans or jars. The fluid in which the fruit has been heated may be boiled down until it will about half fill the cans of fruit, then pour over the fruit. It need not remain long enough to be fully cooked, as this would in some manner injure its fresh flavor. Taking the fruit from the steamer, put it in the cans or jars, seal the cover on, and exhaust the air, as hereinafter directed.

Tomatoes may be preserved whole, by pouring boiling water over them, and letting them remain in the water until heated through, putting into the cans, and sealing the cans as they stand in hot water.

The Sabbath School is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and useful citizens. As a school of religious instruction, it is of inestimable value; as a civil institution, it is priceless; and has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers. Let it then be fostered and preserved until the end of time!

One defended a man charged with the awful crime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial, I asked him what could have induced him to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow being. Turning his bloodshot eyes full upon me, he replied, in a voice of despair, "Mr. Webster, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements, instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise." Could we go back to the early years of all hardened criminals, I believe, yes, firmly believe, that their first departure from the path of morality was when they abandoned the Sabbath School, and their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful religious instruction.

Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson, at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears, when, turning to the sage of Monticello, I remarked, "How sweetly do the bells ring! I have noticed the difference in families who indulged in reading, and those who do not.

How sad it is to see so many, who spend their leisure moments in idleness and gossip. What can a man expect his children to be in this enlightened age, who is willing to sacrifice their happiness now, and in future, because he will not set a good example by buying useful books, and subscribing for good papers. Reading papers produces a love for reading,

a good education. Yes it exceeds the richest gem. The training of the mind is not in the hands of Government. It is assigned to parents. Especially to mothers, as a child loves its mother, and relies on her advice; then ladies should indulge in the pleasant pastime of reading to their little ones. It must be more interesting to a man, to return to the home circle, and find the family reading or relating something that has been read, than to hear the idle tale of scandal, or some thing else as useless and mean. Show me a family, without a newspaper, and there is manifest in that family, a want of manners, and signs of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational pleasure.

If ever so poor, a man should take a paper, if I had to work by fire-light to earn money enough to pay for it. Always take a paper. But too many borrow, when they could have one of their own, by paying the sum of two dollars to the Editor. Young men should take papers and read them. Children going to school, especially, should have weekly papers to read, as they will acquire an education with half the money, those will never see a paper. The boy who reads well, will learn to think and analyse; and if so, he will be almost certain to make a man of himself; hating vice and ignorance, which a love for reading is calculated to acquire a distaste for. I have been engaged a long time in school teaching and have witnessed the valuable influence of newspapers on the minds of a family of children. They are almost always better children, free from tattling and quarrelling, and they have something to talk about that will not make disturbances in school. Show me a place celebrated for discord and fusses in families, and you will find seldom read. In school those scholars who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are—1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a practical knowledge of Geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, and their governments and dings on the globe. 4th. They are better grammarians; for having become so familiar with every variety in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and subsequently analyse its construction more readily.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CULLED AND REARMED FOR THE "TIMES."

AN INVALUABLE STORE OF RICH KNOWLEDGE—A STORE IN THE WORLD, SCATTERED IN PAPERS AND OLD COPIES OF NEARLY EVERY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND DAILY PERIODICAL; AND WHICH, COLLECTED TOGETHER, CALLED AND PROPERLY ARRANGED, WOULD FORM A COMBINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION, INVALUABLE TO THE MAN OF SCIENCE, THE PROFESSIONAL ARTIST, THE SCHOLAR, THE FARMER, AND THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Preserving-Cans and Jars.

Without venturing an opinion as to the merits of the particular can referred to in the following correspondence, we extract it (from the Southern Cultivator) for the sake of the valuable hints it contains.

EDITOR S SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—As the prospect is flattering for a fair crop of fruit this season, it would be interesting to myself, and doubtless to many of your subscribers, if you would give the usual process of preserving fruit in cans and jars yet invented, and append the following directions for its use:

Directions for preparing Fruit.—In selecting fruit, care should be taken to procure fruit that is perfectly sound—in which fermentation has not commenced, as when once begun, it cannot be arrested.

Peaches, Pears, Quinces, etc.—Having peeled and cut the fruit in quarters, and taken out the seed, place it in the steamer, such as used for steaming vegetables in culinary operations, or some tin vessel having its bottom perforated with holes; then place the steamer over a pot of boiling water, (putting a cover on the steamer,) and let it remain until the fruit is thoroughly heated through. It need not remain long enough to be fully cooked, as this would in some manner injure its fresh flavor. Taking the fruit from the steamer, put it in the cans or jars, seal the cover on, and exhaust the air, as hereinafter directed.

For raspberries, blackberries, cherries, plums, tomatoes, etc., place the fruit in an open vessel over a fire, putting a little water with it, to prevent it scorching at the bottom. Stir it gently until heated through, as before, and then place in the cans or jars. The fluid in which the fruit has been heated may be boiled down until it will about half fill the cans of fruit, then pour over the fruit. It need not remain long enough to be fully cooked, as this would in some manner injure its fresh flavor. Taking the fruit from the steamer, put it in the cans or jars, seal the cover on, and exhaust the air, as hereinafter directed.

Tomatoes may be preserved whole, by pouring boiling water over them, and letting them remain in the water until heated through, putting into the cans, and sealing the cans as they stand in hot water.

The CHICKEN AND FEATHERS.—At breakfast, one morning, in that quiet and comfortable old inn, the White Swan, in York, a foreigner made quick dispatch, with the eggs. Thrusting his spoon into the middle, he drew out the yolk, devoured it, and passed on to the next.—He killed his hen, hung it up to cool, and went to bed, to rise early and hide it. Johnson and a few friends, before going to bed, went over to Smith's barn, helped themselves to the hen, and divided it share and share alike, leaving but a wee bit for the owner. Smith rose early, and found his meat was gone. He rushed over to Johnson's and told the story, in a state bordering on frenzy.

"Good!" says Johnson; "you do it well." "But it is stale, I tell you!" "That's right; stick to it, Sol! But on that dismal face, and they'll all believe it!"

Smith saw no use. He had fallen into his own pit; and went home a poorer wiser, but we fear, no better man."

Smith may be made, which will retain the fresh fruit flavor, in the following manner: Heat the fruit, and put it in the cans, as before directed; then take one pound of sugar to four pounds of fruit and make a thick syrup, by adding a little water, and heating; and, when boiling, pour it over the fruit in the cans, and seal up and exhaust the air, as before.

Preserves may be made, which will retain the fresh fruit flavor, in the following manner: Heat the fruit, and put it in the cans, as before directed; then take one pound of sugar to four pounds of fruit and make a thick syrup, by adding a little water, and heating; and, when boiling, pour it over the fruit in the cans, and seal up and exhaust the air, as before.

A LADY'S OPINION OF A LADY'S MAN.—Mrs. Stephens, in her excellent monthly magazine, thus "pitched in" against a class of men which is becoming far too numerous in this metropolis, says the Washington Star.

"Our own private opinion of a Lady's Man is, that he is thoroughly contemptible—a sort of specimen of the life hardly worth thinking about—a nut-shell with the kernel wthered up—a handful of foam drifting over the wine of life, something not altogether pleasant to the eye, but of no earthly use. A woman of sense would soon put to sea in a man-of-war made of shingles, or take up her residence in a card-shed, as dream of attaching herself to a lady-killer."

"Women worth the name are seldom deceived into thinking our lady's man the choicest specimen of his sex. Whatever their ignorance may be, womanly intuition must tell them that the men who live for great objects, and whose spirits are so firmly knit that they are able to encounter the storms of life—men whose depths and warmth of feelings resemble the powerful current of a mighty river, and not the bubbles on its surface, who if they love, are never smitten by mere beauty of form or features—that these men are far more wily than the fops and men about town, even of occupying their thoughts in idle moments than the fops and men about town with whose attention they amuse themselves. If we were to tell him this, he would only laugh; he has no pride about him, although full of vanity, and it matters not to him what we may broadly affirm or quietly insinuate."

"Soft and delicate though he be, he is as impervious to ridicule as a hard-codier, and as regardless of honest contempt as a city alderman. Were you to hand him this article, he would take it to some social party, and read it aloud in the most mellifluous voice as a homage to his own attractions."

An ignorant fellow, who was about to get married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the marriage service; but by mistake, he committed the office of baptism for those of riper years; so when the clergyman asked him, in the church, "With whom have this woman to be wedded wife?" the bridegroom answered in a very solemn tone, "I renounce them all."

The astonished minister said, "I think you are a fool," to which he replied, "All this I steadfastly believe."

CHAPPED HANDS.—Remember this when cold weather comes on: The application of raw linseed oil at eight and morning is said to be an effectual cure and preventive of this troublesome complaint.

WHITE FLOUR.—Messrs. Mourier and Chevrene, chemists, who have superintended the provision of bread for the hospitals, and subjected all kinds to experiment, submitted a report to the French Academy, in which they condemn the practice of making bread too white. It is then, they remark, a condiment, not an aliment. The exclusion of bran is loss of nourishment to the consumer; the palate is gratified at the expense of the whole system.

ANTIDOTE OF STRYCHNIA.—The success of camphor, as an antidote of strychnia, in the two cases reported last year by Dr. Rochester, of Buffalo, prompted to its trial in a recent case, reported at length in the Virginia Medical Journal, by Dr. Claiborne, of Petersburg. The strychnia was taken with suicidal intent, in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until tetanic and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued for hours, until one drachm of camphor had been administered in doses of ten to six grains, every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered. Until chemistry furnishes us with a better antidote, the camphor would seem to be worthy of confidence after these successful trials.

He doubles his troubles who borrows to-morrow.

He doubles his troubles who